XLIX. CONGRESS.

THE DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF DEMOVALS CONTINUED. Things Still Very Lively in the Senate Speeches of Messrs. Brown and Spooner

on the President's Position. WASHINGTON, March 18, 1886. The Chair laid before the Senate the concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia protesting against the proposition to place foreign iron-ores on the free list. Referred

free list. Referred. The inter-State commerce bill was made the special order for March 30th, and the bankruptcy bill for March 31st.

The Senate passed, without debate, the bill providing for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic criminal, moral, and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, public health, and the general welfare of the people.

The bill provides that the commissioners shall be appointed by the Pre-sident with the consent of the Senate; that all of the commissioners shall not be advocates of prohibition; and that they shall serve without salary.

The Senate also passed without debate

the bill providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics and their effects on the human sys-The bill applies to the schools in all

the Territories, the District of Columbia, and to the military and naval academies and Indian schools. At 2 o'clock the Judiciary-Committee resolutions concerning Mr. Garland

Mr. Van Wyck offered as an amendment to the resolutions the following : "And in all such cases of removal the matter of confirmation shall be consid-

ered in open session of the Senate." Mr. Sewell, occupying the chair, remarked: "The amendment will be printed and lie over."

Mr. Brown then took the floor in opposition to the report of the majority of the committee. Mr. Brown said it seemed to him that there was but a single question at issue between the President and the majority of the Sen-ate. That question was, Had the President without the advice and consent of the Senate, the power to remove a Federal officer when, in his opinion, the public interest required such re-

This was practically a legal question. as the Constitution was the supreme law. If it conferred the power of removal on the President alone, that set tled the question, no matter how many acts of Congress might have been passed in violation of the Constitution. If the Constitution did not itself direct ly confer the power, but conferred upon Congress the power to legislate upon that question, then we must look to the acts of Congress in determining the power of presidential removals, whether with or without the consent of the Senate. Let us examine the Con-

Mr. Brown then read from the Constitution sections relating to the Executive power to show that the President possessed the whole of that power except as to particulars in which the Constitution specifically qualified. did qualify the appointing power of the President as to certain officers by requiring the advice and consent of the Senate to their appointments; but placed no such qualification on his power of removal. After an examination of the Constitution to establish these points Mr. Brown took up the question of contemporaneous structions and precedents established by practice of the Government, beginning with the year 1789. He quoted the declarations of distinguished members of the First Congress on the question involving substantially, he said, the question involved here. In that debate Madison had declared: "It is said that it comports with the nature of things that those who appointed should have power to remove. But I do not conceive that this sentiment is warranted by the Constitution." Madison had also said: "If you say an officer shall not he displaced but he and with the advice of the Senate, the President is no longer answerable for the conduct of the offi

Mr. Brown cited a number of extracts from decisions of Chief-Justine Marshall, and from Judge Storris's work on the Constitution, and opinions of Attorney-Generals, to prove that the re-sponsibility of the President was not to the Senate, but to the people in cases of removals from oilice. We have, then, he said, the concurrent testimony of our most distinguished commentators judges, and presidents, and a number of the most distinguished Republican statesmen, as well as the unbroken practice of different Presidents through all Administrations from 1789 to 1867, that the President had the power, with out consulting the Senate, to remove Federal officers, whether civil or mil tary. So much for the constitutional construction on the question for the first three quarters of the century of the republic. Unfortunately, at the end of that period, the two sections of the country became engaged in the civil war. At the end of that straggle the dominant party in Congress, at a time when passion and preudice were at their highest, found in the chair a President (Andrew Johnson), elected by them as Vice-President, who had been a Democrat all his life. and had been put upon the Republican ticket because of having been a consistent Union man. The feeling of antagonism between President Johnson and the Republican majority of the Senate became intensified, and they determized, in order better to serve their party purposes, to hedge him in so that he should not exercise the powers that for three quarters of a century had been exercised by the President. Congress then, in 1867, passed the tenure-of-office

Mr. Brown recited at length sections of law showing that it required the President to give to the Senate, among other things, evidence and reasons for suspending officers during the recess of the Senate. He stated that when passion had in some measure subsided, that section was modified, in 1869, under the Administration of President Grant, so as, among other things, to dispense with the statement of reasons. If the law of 1867, he said, were a law to-day, and were in accordance with the Constitution, there was no doubt that the Senate could require the President to give to the Senate evidence and reasons for his removal of an officer. But the modification of the law made in 1869 did not require the President to state evidence or reasons, and, so far as removal was concerned. it put the law back to where it stood efore the act of 1867 was passed, and where the Constitution had placed the matter. It empowered the President. in his discretion, without producing any evidence, or giving any reason, or sending to the Senate any papers, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except judges of courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate. acted on the papers made them his private property and shut out the light of investigation from all the public officers in the country, then it rested

Mr. Brown then took up a number of cases cited in the report of the majority of the committee, and after analyzing them asserted that the points

involved were not similar to the point here in question, and that the cases, therefore, afforded no support for the argument attempted to be based on door upon the House and Sanate and defeat all investigation. Mr. Spooner did not mean to imply that President Cleveland would abuse that power. It

Mr. Brown continued : " The Senate

has no jurisdiction in the question of suspension or removal of officers. In attempting to exercise any such jurisdiction the Senate usurped an authority not conferred upon it by the Constitu-tion or laws. It had no more right to demand of the President the evidence on which he acted or the reasons for his action than it had to demand of the Supreme Court the reasons for its decisions, or to demand of the House of Representatives its reasons for passing a particular bill. It had no more power over the subject than had the President to ask the Senate for its reasons for rejecting a nomination. The attempt was a naked, bold usurpation on the part of the Senate." Mr. Brown maintained that the tenure-of-office law which he termed "an absurd law," was in palpable violation of the Con-

mind, it is not a charge of commission, but a charge of omission; not that he

has made mistakes in making appoint-

less he has made some), but that his

the power with sufficient force. Whe

the people of the United States called

the President to the high and responsi-

ble position he now fills, and placed in

his hands as a great trust the Executive

power of this Government, they expected, in carrying out his policy, that

be would put in office and retain in office

as his assistants, persons of ability and

integrity, who concur in his policy, and

are ready to render important and faith-

ful service in carrying it into execution.

It was not the intention of the people

that all the executive offices of the Gay.

rament should be filled with political

spies, plotting how they can soonest

exerthrow the Administration, and

sympathizing more with those who

from the outside make war upon it than

they do with the President and his

friends who are attempting to sustain

policy, which is intended to advance

be best interests of the country.
"Let the President," said Mr.

Brown, "exercise the power conferred

on him by the Constitution, and remove

to do faithful service in aiding to carry

ut his policy, and fill their places with

of the Administration, and the universal

colamation of the Democracy and the

ourt of appeals), to whom alone the

resident is responsible for the manner

which he exercises his discretion in

the matter of removals from office, will

order a non-suit in the great case of

upport of the majority report.

ele. I deny for myself-and I have

authority to deny for every senator

upon this side of the chamber-the

twiement so often made on the other

de, that we desire or are willing even

President in the proper exercise of the

Such a motive, Mr. Spooner said,

to be so lightly imputed. The princi-

ple involved in the question before the

Senate was, to his mind, far above the

question as to who should or should

iple essential to the orderly conduct this Government. Mr. Spoener, after

reading the Senate resolution calling for

the papers in the Dustin case and the

Attorney-General's reply to it, charac-

terized the Attorney-General's letter

as the most remarkable response ever

coming from an executive officer to

a legislative body. The Attorney-General had not denied the existence

of the papers called for, but contended

that the papers were private papers, and said substantially that as the pa-

pers were called for by the Scuate for a

pecific purpose-namely, to be con-

idered in relation to a suspension-the

Senate was not entitled to them. This

Mr. Spooner held to be a substitution

of one-man power for the Government

Mr. Spooner took up the question

act to show that the power of removal

as well as of appointment was in the

President and Senate acting together.

and that what was in his sole discretion

absolute was the power of suspension

ource of much confusion in this debate.

Mr. Spooner said, was the confounding

by Democratic senators of suspen-

oot mean removal. It was a very

ifferent thing. To suspend an offi-

cer caused a temporary cessation

of his functions: to remove caused per-

manent cessation. A suspended officer

was not a removed officer, for if the

Senate refused to confirm his successor

the suspended man returned to office.

The Supreme Court had so decided.

Mr. Spooner read from decisions of the courts to show this. The President

had declined to furnish papers called

for because, forscoth, they would en-

able the Senate to see the reasons for sus-

pension; they would enable us to see that

he had exercised the power of suspen-

sion wantonly. No power could be so

dangerous to the republic as the power

thus asserted by the President-that

papers relating to public business on the files of the Government were his

private papers, to be removed from the

White House, or carted off to Buffalo

if he choose, merely because he had

used them in exercising his power of

iles, buried in the cellars of the

luring the recess of the Senate.

as it was intended to be.

ot hold an office. It involved a prin-

executive functions.

harass, hamper, or embarrass the

faithful servant!" "

United States."

om office those who are not in accord

ments or removals from office

Spooner said; but there was nothing to smile at. This was a Government of law, and he was sorry the Chief Exec-utive of the republic should have used such words of any law that stood on the statute-books. It was a dangerous time when the President of the United States, with an oath registered in Heaven to should be faithfully executed," should send a message to the Senate saying that the statute had fallen stitution. It attempted, without authority, to limit the legitimate power into harmless disuse, though the statute remained on the books. If ever which the Constitution conferred on the there was a time when there was need of respect for law, it was now when in President in making removals from many States thoughtful men were turning blanched faces to the future. office. In conclusion, Mr. Brown said: How could the people be expected to The people of this country constitute yield cheerful obedience to the statutes a high court of appeals, and it is the when the first citizen of the republicjudgment of that high court, not that the President has used the power of removal, but that he has failed to use it with sufficient energy. If there is any charge against him in the popular

himself charged with their executionwas heard asserting that the statute could harmlessly fall into disuse? But, Mr. Spooner said, the President did not believe his own statement. His acts had been better than his words. For he had sent in a large number of nominations of men to take places of officers suspended by him under authomistake has been that he omitted to use rity of the very act to which reference

with any Chief Executive to lock the

was no part of his argument to impeach the good faith of the President; but he warned the Democratic side of the

chamber that we were not dealing with

this question for a day. The issue was

one that would outlive us.

As to the tenure-of-office law, Mr.

had been made. At 5 o'clock, Mr. Spooner still having the floor, the Senate went into executive session, and in about half an hour. on the doors being reopened, adjourned.

House of Representatives. Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to put upon its pas-sage the bill to reimburse the National Home for Disabled Volunteers for losses incurred through the failure of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk. Before the title of the bill was read Mr. Beach, of New York, objected.

Mr. Negley became indignant, but was helpless. The following committee reports were

presented : By Mr. Harris, of Georgia, from the Committee on Ways and Means: Au-thorizing the establishment of exporttobacco manufactories and providing fo drawbacks on imported articles used in manufacturing export tobacco. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts from the Committee on the Judiciary with his Administration and not ready | To establish a uniform system of bank ruptcy throughout the United States Placed on the calendar.

At the expiration of the morning

honest, capable men, who are friends hour the House again went into Com-mittee of the Whole on the Indian apmittee of the honest masses of the people of this country will be 'Well done, good and propriation bill. The consideration of bill dragged drearily along, no amendments of any importance being offered, and such as were offered being "Mr. President, the people (the high usually ruled out on points of order after a long and uninteresting discus

After finishing forty-two of the forty-eight pages of the bill the com-George F. Edmunds & Co., Re- mittee rose, and the liouse at 5:55 P publican managers of the Senate, versus | M. adjourned.

Grover Cleveland, President of the Neminations to be Favorably Report

ed.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's remarks Mr. Spooner took the floor in WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The Senate Committee on Finance has voted Mr. Spooner said he would make no to report favorably upon the nominaattempt to disguise the fact, or to tions of a number of internal-revenue spologize for it, that the fortunes of the collectors whose predecessors were sus-Republican party were very dear to pended, and is likely to report all nomhim. He would not attempt to deny that inations before it within a few days. wished that that party might, here and A mutual understanding between the committee and the Secretary of the which might be taken from the blunders | Treasury has been reached covering all and shortcomings, if any such there suspensions from and nominations to offices which have no fixed tenure. were, of this Administration. "But I rust," continued Mr. Spooner, that I do not forget, and The nature of the arrangement is not made public, but a considerable numshall not forget, that I am a ber of letters have recently been sent by the Secretary to the committee in senator of the United States as well as a Republican, and that as senator my response to an equal number of inquifirst duty always is to the people, and ries, and the correspondence is still in that I have no right to take action here progress. This arrangement covers all to subserve party interest which would nominations before the Finance Com be harmful to the interests of the peo- | mittee.

General Terry Confirmed.

IBy telegraph to the Dispatch.1 WASHINGTON, March Senate to-day confirmed a long list of nominations to office. The most important one was that of Brigadier-Genral Terry to be major-general to succeed Hancock.

The President's Birthday Anniver.

would be unworthy, and it ought not Sary.
(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The President is forty-nine years of age the occasion at the White House, but his evening the President, accompa-Vechien, and Colonel and Mrs. Lament, attended the Mikado performace by the Emma Abbott Opera Comany, at the New National Theatre. the presidential party occupied a prirate box, and upon their entrance were warmly applauded by the audience.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) LOUISVILLE, KY., March 18 .- R. A. Scott, a young man who was arrested here last night charged with stealing railroad tickets and disposing of them o scalpers, awaits orders from railroad officials at Palatka, Fla. Scott was employed in the railroad office there. was discharged, but before he left he stamped and fixed from a legal point of view, and quoted | for use about \$4,000 worth of railroad from the Constitution and tenure-of-office | tickets. He brought these away with him, and has been disposing of them at Chattanooga, Atlanta, Louisville, and He sold over \$100 worth Cincinnati. here and still had a large number on hand. When arrested he pretended to take poison, and stood batteries, emetics, and strong antidotes.

Charged With Bribery.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, March 18.—Alderman Henry W. Jachne was arrested in City-Hall Park at noon to-day and taken at once to police headquarters on a warrant charging him with bribery in connection with the Broadway surface-road franchise. There was great skurrying about among politicians when the fact became known, and they came in streams to the police headquarters and the district attorney's office and the City Hall. An indictment has been found against him. Later in the day he was released on \$15,000 bail. He takes it coolly.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) DENVER, Col., March 18 .- The Denver and New Orleans railroad was sold at auction this morning under a foreclosure of mortgage held by the first-mortgage bondholders. J. Sidney Brown, trustee for the Mercantile Trust Company of Brooklyn, purchased the road for \$3,117,358.

Lnow-Storm and Trains Blocked. LONDON, March 18 .- Heavy snowstorms are reported in the north of England and Scotland. Many railroad trains are blocked.

WASHINGTON.

Richmond Case in the Supreme Court-Old Patent-The Case of Hon. John Goode.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18 .-The case of Turpin & Brother against Burgess, collector of internal revenue at Richmond, years ago, was argued

Spooner criticised the President's ex-pression "innocuous desuetude." The term always provoked a smile, Mr. before the Supreme Court to-day by Major C. S. Stringfellow for the plain-tiff, and Hon. John Goode, Jr., for the defendant. The only question is as to the constitutionality of the internalrevenue act of July 20, 1868. A CURIOSITY. A man named William A. Burt.ex-

hibited to-day in one of the committee rooms at the Capitol a patent written on parchment and signed by President Jackson for a type-writer. It was patented in 1829, but the records of it that were in the patent-office were destroyed by fire. Burt's patent was issued. The specimen of writing with it was a letter from the inventor to his wife, and showed that ordinary type and printers' ink were used instead of the ribbon and type used in more recent patents. In he picture of the Burt machine it looks more like a threshing-machine than a type-writer. The mouldy parchment was found among the papers of the inventor by his grandson and

was exhibited as a curiosity. BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. Tuckes is engaged in the preparation of a bankrupt bill, which will be offered as a substitute for the one reter is not satisfactory to the representatives of eastern cities, who are the prime movers in behalf of a national bankrupt law, but they hope to put it in shape to suit themselves in the House. A bill like that of Mr. Tucker's, which puts the machinery of bankrupt proceedings in the hands of the State courts, except the discharge, will probably be popular. It would cause the bankruptcy proceedings to be conducted near the homes of lawyers and clients, instead of in distant Federal courts.

THE GOODE CASE.

Senator Mahone is delaying the action of the Senate Committee upon the nomination of Solicitor-General Goode. Judge Shellaberger, Judge Thurman, and Mr. Knox, ex-Comptroller of the Currency, have written letters, which have been filed with the Judiciary Committee, giving their opinion that the action of Mr. Goode in regard to the receivership of the bank at Norfolk was perfectly legitimate. Mr. Knox, who was Comptroller for many years, says it was the usual pracice during his term of office for lawyers o appear in behalf of creditors of banks and ask the appointment of cerain persons as receivers. Senators Evarts and Hoar among others, have nade remarks to other senators that leave o doubt that they are convinced that nothing has been shown against Goode that is dishonorable or that would jusify adverse action upon his nominaion. The case is simply delayed out f courtesy to Mahone.

The Virginia delegation held a meetng to-day and selected Mr. Daniel as the Virginia member of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee-Mr. Barbour having declined because he expected to make a visit to

Europe during the summer.
In view of the fact that the term of the postmaster at Petersburg will soon expire, the delegation again agreed, as they did last summer, to recommend the appointment of Major J. R. Pat-

terson to fill the vacancy.
Dr. R. J. Hicks, of Fauquier, and Alfred P. Thom, of Norfolk, were in the city to-day.

New post-offices: Grimsley. Ashe county, N. C., Leroy Blevins postmaster; and Yale, Sussex county, Va., George T. Partridge postmaster. Serena II. Lewis is commissioned pastmayter at Lynnwood, Va.

TOBACCO INTEREST. 31r. Wise's Bill Exempting Certain Ar-

tretes Used in Manufacturing. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18 .-The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, for the estab lishment of export tobacco factories and reported favorably to the House from Ways and Means Committee to-day extends to these factories the provisions of law exempting from taxation articles used in the manufacture of cosmetics, medicines, cordials, &c., and allows a drawback on imported sugar and molasses used in such factories. It to-day. There was no celebration of also provides that the exports of manufactured tobacco not produced in export-tobacco manufactories, shall be entitled to a drawback of 90 per centum of duty paid upon such import-ed articles as are actually used as are actually used

n the manufacture of such exported obacco. Mr. Harris, in his report to he House recommending the passage of the bill, says that at the present time nore than ten million pounds of manufactured tobacco per annum are exported from the country. It also appears, the report says, that in this manufacture large quantities of sugar. icorice, licorice-paste, rum, alconol, and other articles are used, upon which customs-duties or internal-revenue taxes are levied and collected by the United States. These duties and taxes add so materially to the cost of manufacture that the American manufacturers find themselves at great disadvantage in the foreign markets in competition with manufacturers of other countries who are relieved from such duties and taxes. The committee has therefore reached the conclusion that it will be wise to relieve American manufactured tobacco exported to foreign countries from this burden as a means of stimulating and increasing our foreign trade in this important article of manufacture. Extracts are appended rom the report of the Secretary of the Treasury favoring the general object of the bill and saving that there seems to he no obstacle in the way of its execution.

Railroad Ordered to be Sold. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 18 .-Judge John Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day ordered the sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad on application of the Central Trust Company of New York. The sale is to occur after six weeks' advertising and not later than the 25th of May. Payment is to be \$100,000 cash on the day of sale, and the balance either in cash or in mortgage bonds issued under the mortgage being foreclosed at a valuation equal to their distributive share if the entire amount were to be paid in cash. No bid will be taken for less than \$10,-000,000. The total indebtedness is about \$16,000,000. The sale will include all the lines from Knoxville to Brunswick, Bristol, and Meridian, with branches and other property, including certain stock in the Knoxville and Ohio elect no man to the Legislature who and Memphis and Charleston railroads.
The purchasers will take the road subject to all prior valid lieus,

which amount to about \$7,500,000. This takes the road out of the hands of the receiver as soon as the sale is con-firmed. The question of confirmation will come up at a special term of the Federal Court in Knoxville in June or MR. TUCKER TO OFFER A NEW BANKthe regular term in July. Judge Baxter's decree will be entered in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. It is gen-erally understood that the present bondholders recently proposing the re-organization scheme will be the pur-

> A Serious Rupture Threatened. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CHICAGO, March 18 .- A special from Milwaukee, Wis., says: The trouble which has broken out between the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Knights of Labor over the introduction of a new label in opposition to the International label bids fair to result in a serious rupture which may cause a formidable split in the labor

The trouble here commenced recently with the Knights of Labor organi-zation of an assembly of cigar-makers to whom was promised the Knights of Labor label. A protest against this action of the organizer was forwarded to Master-Workman Powderly, but is said to be unheeded. Five thousand of the Knights' white labels have been received here. The International cigar-makers claim

that while as a body their unions have merged to Knights of Labor, that fully 10,000 of their men are Knights on their own individual responsibility, but may be called out of the order by resolutions of their union if this override their label attempt to not abandoned. It is also said that other trade unions would support them in this course, being jealous of their individual rights, and claiming that it is impossible for a large body like the Knights to decide on questions affecting each trade, and that such things should be left to the unions to perfect, and that the province of the Knights is to regulate matters affecting the welfare of labor in general, and not in particular. The Union men say that if the Knights insist on interfering by introducing another label it will seriously complicate matters, to the damage of labor generally and the cigar-makers particu-

Troubles of the Missouri.Pacific System. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, March 18.—A special dispatch from St. Louis, referring to the stand taken by the locomotive engineers on the Missouri-Pacific system. says: The engineers are ardent sympathizers with the men on the strike, and only the most positive orders have caused them to take out their runs up to this time. It is alleged that there are about forty strange engineers here ready to go upon the engines should the men desert them, and it is asserted by some members of the Locomo-Engineers' Brotherhood that these men have been sent by Arthur himself to replace them should they dare to take a stand with the strikers and refuse to do as he has bidden them.

A gray-haired engineer said : "We are between two fires; we may as well look for jobs elsewhere now : as, if we stand with the strikers scab runners will take our places, and if we don't stand with the strikers they themselves can relieve us from the road. We are ordered to run our engines. and in doing it we are losing the greatest opportunity we ever had. We hold the key to the situation, and everybody knows it; and if we were free to act with the men on the strike that action would cause a settlement in a short time. But no; Arthur in his zeal to divorce us completely from all other organizations has even forced us to antagonize our firemen, not one out of five of whom could take our places to-morrow and do our work if they felt so inclined."

The Texas and Pacific Ratirond Strike

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] ST. Louis, March 18 .- A special from New Orleans to the Post-Disnatch "General Sheldon said at 1:30 'clock this afternoon that he considered the strike on a fair way to its end. The receivers, he said, will not arbitrate, but if Hall submits his case to the United States court and the judge should decide that Hall was discharged without sufficient cause, then the re-ceivers will reinstate him. If after this the strikers will not return to work, then the company will proceed, with the protection of the court, to carry on its business. If the strikers should submit to the judge's decision, if it should be adverse to them, then of course the strike will end. All trains, both passenger and freight, on this division of the Texas and Pacific railroad are now running on their regular

To be Submitted to Arbitration. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The strike on this end of the Texas Pacific railroad was virtually ended yesterday evening, and trains are now running out as usual. A committee of the Knights of Labor waited upon Receiver Sheldon to-day and had a conference. in which both sides agreed that the case of Hall, the company's employee at Marshall, Texas, whose dis caused the strike, should be submitted to the United States court for arbitra-

Governor Sheldon furnished two of the committee with passes to Marshall that they might see Hall and find out if he was willing to agree to this arrangement. In the mean time the strikers resumed work. It is believed that Hall will submit to the decision of the ourt and that the trouble is to be thus ended finally. Conference of Knights of Labor.

By telegraph to the Dispatch.) KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18 .rand-Master-Workman Powderly, of he Knights of Labor, arrived in this ity to-day from the East. Delegates n five district assemblies, including o, 101, are also here, and the conferace between them to be held to-day is spected to result in some decisive ac on either towards the settlement of he strike or ordering out the Knights n the other roads. All efforts by the

eporters to interview Mr. Powderly

have as yet been unavailing. Columbus Street-Car, Strikers. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) COLUMBUS, O., March 18 .- The street-cars on none of the lines came out this morning. Pending the conference for a settlement of wages, which has been in progress for two days, the Consolidated Company last night agreed to increase the wages from five to twenty cents, which was not accepted. The employees ask an increase of from twenty-five to sixty cents per day and forty minutes for meals.

The Georgia Gubernatorial Campaign (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) COLUMBUS, GA., March 18 .- Ex-Governor James M. Smith opened the State gubernatorial campaign to-day with a speech at Talbatton. He is not elect no man to the Legislature who favored curtailing its power. He charged the railroads with attempting to bribe the Legislature.

BATTLE IN A COURT-ROOM. Particulars of the Affray in Win

Miss.-Ten Negroos Kitted.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

NEW ORLEANS, March 18 .- A spe

cial from Winona, Miss., to the Times-Democrat gives particulars of the circumstances leading to the tragedy enacted at Carrollton, Miss., yesterday and of the tragedy itself. The trouble began some months ago in a trifling altercation between a young white man named Moore and a colored man named Brown. J. M. Liddell, a friend of Moore's, afterwards got into a difficulty with Brown through reference to Brown's treatment of Moore, in which Liddell struck Brown with his ists and was shot in the elbow by Brown and was fired at by several other colored men. In the further course of this difficulty Liddell was shot a second time and two colored men were shot slightly. Following this the negroes made affidavits against Liddell and others, charging assault with intent to murder. The cases came up vesterday for trial, and were called at noon, when the courthouse was immediately filled with negroes, who stationed themselves around and about the Brown brothers. The attorneys were proceeding with the case when there suddenly appeared about one hundred white men, all well armed. Perceiving their entrance Ed. Brown drew his pistol and fired in the direction of Lid-dell, who was between his attorneys, and thereupon the firing became general. Ten negroes were instantly killed and two others have since died. Some escaped by jumping through the windows, a distance of at least twenty feet from the ground. On most of the dead bodies arms were found. The room was completely filled with smoke. The judge's bench is on the north side of the room and benches facing it are towards the south. It is a very large court-room, with windows all around. On the south wall were counted 135 shot holes. In the wall of the passage leading down stairs ten shot holes, and in the benches thirty

left as quickly and quietly as they came

The Trouble in the British Cabluct. By Anglo-American cable to t LONDON, March 18 .- Mr. Chamberlain conferred long and earnestly with Mr. Trevelyan in the House of Commons this afternoon, and afterward conferred privately with Lord Randolph Churchill for nearly an hour. The circumstance was much commented upon by the " Quid-Nuncs" in the lobby. Meanwhile the tension in the Cabine ontinues. Neither Gladstone nor Chamberlain appears to be disposed to yield. LONDON, March 19.—The News

shot holes. One shot struck on the

says that the delay in the resignations f Chamberlain and Trevelyan is merea matter of convenience to allow ladstone to announce his scheme in Parliament. It is understood that Gladstone proposes £120,000,000 as a

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch, PARIS, March 18 .- Debate was be gun in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the primary education bill. Jules Simon, who was greatly applauded, denounced the giving to laymen the exclusive control of education. expressed his belief in a future life, and added that children might without danger be instructed in that belief. The debate was adjourned until Sat-

urday.

The observance to-day of the anniversary of the Commu and without feature.

Don't Wish to Humiliate or Pray.

(By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch LONDON, March 18 .- Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this afternoon, replying to William Johnston. Conservative member for Belfast, declined to recommend to the Queen the appointment of a day for national humiliation and prayer because of the distress prevalent among the poor and unemployed of the kingdom. The premier said that as bad as the distress was it did not justify the action proposed.

The Baltimore Oyster-Packers. (By telegraph to the Disputch: BALTIMORE, March 18 .- A meeting f the oyster-packers of this city was held to-day and an agreement reached not to pack any oysters after the 1st of April under a penalty of \$1,000. The veter season has heretofore continued intil the 1st of May in each year, but the oyster-beds in Chesapeake bay have been so much depleted that the fear i entertained that they may be destroyed.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, March 19-1 A. M.-For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, utherly winds, fair weather, followed light rains.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf

States, slightly warmer, southerly inds, fair weather, except occasional ight rains on the coast. For Richmond and vicinity, warmer air weather.

The weather in Richmond yesterday cas clear, windy, and mild. Range of Thermometer Yesterday.
 Range of Particular

 6 A. M.
 38

 9 A. M.
 43

 Neon.
 60

 3 P. M.
 70

 6 P. M.
 62

 Millioht
 50

Midnight..... Mean temperature.....

PANTALOON

MARCH is the month in which prople re plenish their wardrobe with A NEW PAIR OF PANTS,

and so we desire to call your attention to ou SUPERB STOCK

OF TROUSERS.

the prices ranging from

We can make a most elegant match to any Coat and Vest to carry out the season SPRING TOP-COATS

now ready-complete assortment.

A. SAKS & CO. ONE-PRICE MALE OUTFITTERS. 1018 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New YORK, March 18.—Coal stocks have been the feature of fo'day's stock market. They contributed nearly 46 per cent. of the day's business, and were the only active stocks that developed decided weakness. The whole market, however, was irregular, and at times feverish, especially in the carry dealings. Coalers are down \$ to 2, the latter Delaware and Hudson and the former Jersey Central. Reading is down \$ and Lackawanns 18. A further reduction of 50c, per ton and the bearish view taken of Reading affairs were the principal causes of the decline. Grangers, and especially 81. Faul, wers conspicuous for their strength. In the face of the decline in coalers, 81, Paul shows a net advance of 14 and Northwestern \$. Erie common, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Louisville and Nashville. Missouri Pacific. Northern Pacific preferred, 81. Paul and Dulnth, Texas Pacific, Union Pacific, and Western Union, are all fractions higher than is at evening, while the remainder of the sclive list show small declines. Sales, 457,000 shares.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Virgints 6*a consolidated, 57; past due coupons, 61; NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 18.-Virginia 6'a consolidated, 57; past due coupons, 61; new 16-40's, 45; new 8's, 63%; North Car-bilina sixes, old, 120 bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE, THURSDAY, March 18, 1886. SALFS-FIRST BOARD, -2,500 Virgin new 3's at 63%; 1,000 Georgia Pacific 1st 6's at 109%; 1,000 Petersburg "Class B" at 109%; 10 sharea Petersburg railroad at 59%. 10 do. at 59%, 10 do. at 59%. Virginia 10-40's Virginia consess.
Virginia peelers.
Virginia new 3's.
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82.
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '83.
North Carolina 6's.
North Carolina 6's. 120% CITY BONDS. RAILHOAD BONDS.

RAILROAD BONDS.
Col. and Green, 2d 6's...
Petersburg Class B, 6's...
Petersburg Class B, 6's...
R, Y, R, and Ches, 8's...
K, and D, 1890...
R, and D, 1890...
R, and D, debentures...
C. C. & A, 1st mort, 7's...
A and D, debentures...
C. C. & A, 1st mort, 7's...
A and C, income 8's...
C. C. & A, 1st mort, 7's...
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's...
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's...
Georgia Pacific 2d 6's...
Railroad Stocks...
Railroad Stocks... 10134 10914 northeast window sash and glanced into the wall. Five others show on the north wall from the direction of the benches. Large pools of blood were on the floor of the court-room. The mob BANKS.

Merchants and Planters ... 25 ... 26 Citizens ... 25 ... 25 Petersburg Sav. and Ins. Co. 20 10% 21 GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, March 18, 1886. OFFERINGS.
WHEAT - 8d6 bushels.
CORN.-White, 3.482 bushels. Mixed, 2,000 OATS,-3.494 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY. WHEAT.—White 56 bushels common to ery good at 85c to 51.03. Mixed, 768 bush-la very good on private terms. Red. is unbiels common Shortberry on private

nn.-White, 682 bushels very good to We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; superfine \$3a\$3.50; extra, \$3.75a\$4; family, \$4a \$4.75; patent family, country, \$5.50a\$5.75.

COTTON REPORT Market stendy.

RECEIPTS,
At Roanoke warehouse, 29 bales.

QUOTATIONS. Good Middling,-952.

STEELING -96.
STRICT LOW MIDDLING.-8 13-165.
LOW MIDDLING.-8 9-166. RICHMOND TORACCO MARKET. Manch 18, 1886. Several large planters have marketed their crops this week, and as said before, no difficulty is experienced insales of fine leaf. To-day a Powhatan-county crop of about 34,000 pounds averaged, at private sale, about \$12.50 per hundred. Old stock re-

mains duil. Offered to day at auction: 57
packages, of which 28 were taken in. Prices
ranged from \$2.60 per hundred to \$20.50. in

RICHMOND MARKETS COUNTRY PRODUCE. Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Land, Corn Meat,

Butter: Choice fresh, 18a20c.; good to rime, 13a15c.; poor to fair, 10a12c. Live Fowls: Hens, large, 20a33c. Turkeys Live Fowls: Hens, large, 30a33c. Turkeys 10a12c, per pound.
Dress Fowls: Turkeys, hens fat, 1da17c, per pound; gobbiers, 12a14c, per pound, cocks, rough stock, 10a13c, Ducks, 14a13c, Chickens, young fat, 13a15c, per pound, Eagls: Fresh, 11c.
Lard: Country 7c,
Corn Meal: 50a5c, per bushel for country; 55c, for city mills.

Cabbage: 4ade, per head. Potatoes: Irish choice pot

Green and Dried Fruits Apples: Green, choice, \$1,25a\$1.75 per arrel; bushel boxes, 50c,; common, \$1a

13.5 pr barel. Fried Fruit: Apples-Bright quarters, 2c; Bright, sheed, 25a3c. Blackberries, 6a 7c.; cherries, 65c. Posches-Feeled, 6a9c.; Enspherries: 16a17c.

Miscelloneous, Freswax: 23c, per pound, black-Oak Fair: Ressed, 511 per 2,240 ounds; black-oak and chestnut, rough, \$8 er 2,000 rounds. er 3 000 pounds. Feathers: Prime live-goose, 45a50c,; com-

U. Moc. a size of: Sinsl.05 per bushel.

s. No. 1 Umotuy, \$16a516.25; No. 2
4015.50; noised cover and timothy, \$16
c. cluyer, \$14a515.

ity mills.

Faled Cats: 68870c.
Hoots: Ginseng. #1.50881.60 per pound;
Senera, free offogs 40846c per pound.
Pranuts: Safe., as to quanty.
Rye: 70875c, per busile.
Sunsa: Prime. 75c.a\$1.
Sunsa: Prime. 75c.a\$1.
Sheks: 60865c.
Laied Straw: 55a60c.
Tallow: 5c. per pound.
Wool: Washed, 28a28c; unwashed, 19a
20c. Burry will bring from 3 to 5c, per pound isse than the above rates.

CEMENT, LINE, PLASTER, &C. Cement: Rosendale, \$1.35a\$1.40 per bar-rel; James River, \$1.40a\$1.45. rei; James River, 21.40a81.45.
Lime: Astricultural, 81100, per bushel;
Rockiand, \$1.10a81.15 per barrel, according
to quantity, Virginia, \$1a81.65.
Fraster: Lump, \$4 per ton; ground, \$7.50;
calcined plaster, \$1.75.
Thr: Large size, \$3.50.
Fire Rickies: \$40a815 per 1.000.
Flastelia; \$40a815 per 1.000.
Datos, DYESTUFFS, OILS, &C.

Alum: 4c. Alcohol: \$2.50 per gallon. Concentrated Lye: \$2.75a\$3.50 per case of air dozen.

Concentrated Lye: \$2.75a\$3.50 per case of four dozen.
Copperas: 2e.
Cochineal: 50c. per pound.
Extract of Logwood: 16e.
Indigo: 8ca5c.
Madder: 14c
Olis: Linseed, 55c.; machine, 25a75c.; merm, 51.50; whale 75c.; straits, 45a50c.; Labrador-cod oil, 50a60c.; lad. 60a75c.; sweet, 86 per dozen; best midad, 88.50; castor, \$1.60 per gallon; Virginia lubricating, 15a40c.; kerosene, 85g., cash per gallon.
Kare Ginger: 125g.
55a4c. Spirits Turpentine : 55c.

DRT GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

Prints: Merrimack. 536c.; Merrimack 43c.; Shiriting. Richmond. 536c.; Merrimack 43c.; Shiriting. Richmond. 54c.; Mensond. 54c.; Sondards. 6c.; Allen's. 54c.; Manchester. 53c.; Washington. 53c.; Mailory Pink. 6c.; Mailory Purple. 6c.; Simpson Mourning. 6c.; Simpson Gray. 6c.; Simpson Black. 6c.; Harmony. 43c.; Ashiand Solid. 5c.

Biesched. Shirtings and Sheetings: 7-8 Security. 4c.; 7-8 Jack Horner. 5c.; 7-5 Edward Harris. 5c.; 4-4 Fairmont. 6c.; 4-4 Pelaham Q. 6c.; 4-4 Galdalor. 75c.; 4-4 Pelaham Q. 6c.; 4-4 Galdalor. 75c.; 4-4 Pequot. 25c.

Brown Cottons: Manchester 4-4 A. A., 5c.; B. R., 6c.; James River D. D., 6c.

FOREKION FRUITS AND CANDY.

Candy: Shade, per pound, as to quality.

Candy: 85 acc. per pound as to quality. Lemons: Mescha, 34 per box. Oranges: Florida, in boxes, No. 1, \$3a 9.56; No. 2, \$2a52 50. Valencia, \$4.75a GROCERTES, 4C.

GROCERIES, 4C.

Bacon: Clear-rib sides, 7c.; shoulders, 62.c.; Virginia shoulders, 7c.; Virginia hams, fancy, 14%c.; sugar-cured, 11%c.; bulk-sides, 8c.; bulk shoulders, 8c.
Backets: Fainted, two hoops, 21.25a
\$1.50; three hoops, 21.25a
\$1.50; three hoops, 51.50a21; three strings, 52a35; four strings, 52a55.
Baskets: Willow, 51.15a51.30 per nest; split, 50a75c, per dozen.
Coffee: Rio, common, 9a94c.; fair to prime, 10%a11c.; Laguayra, 9%a10c.; Java, 18a22c. 18a22c.
Candies: Adamantine candies, 10a109s
per set, 133/c. per pound; half-boxes, 10c.;
tallow, 14c.
Cheese: Northern and western prime
cutting, 11c.; good, 8a5/c.; pine-apple, 25c,
Fish: Herrings-North Carolina Cut, 54.50a55;

Lard: Prime barrels and lieres, 7070-1
20 and 30-pound tin caus. 752.

Matches: 60's, 65a75c, per pack; 500's,
25a82.0.0 gross; 800's, \$3.25a5.75; 500's,
56a56.50 gross.

Molasses: Common syrup—Hogahead.
18c.; tieres, 15c.; barrels. 16c. Geunias
golden syrup, 25a30c, per gallon; New Ocleans prime. 40a5c.

Hiee: Carolina, 5a6c.

Rile: Carolina, 5a6c.

Sugar: Crushed, 7ton store, \$1.35; ground
alum. from store, 85c. per sack.

Sugar: Crushed, 7to.; powdered, 7to.;
granulated, 7c.; A, 65'c.; off A, 65'c.; yellow, 53a6c.; cut-louf, 7yc.

Scap: Common, 4a6'sc.; best washing,
7sa8c.; toilet, 15a20c, and fancy prices;
country, 4a6c.

Teas: Black, 25a50c.; imperial, 25a75c.;
gunpowder, 35c.a71.

Tube: Cedar, 31.50af2.50af3 a nest; pine,
\$1.45a82.25a nest.

Washboards: Wooden, 85c.a\$1.25; sine,
\$1.50af2.25.

HIDES, LEATHER, 4C. Hides: Green. 4a5c.; wet-anited, 7:081c.
dry-saited, 11a12c.; dry fint. 13:4146.
Leather: Kough leather 20a25c.; city-finish harness, 50a34c.; country-finish harness, 25a28c.; light upper, city finish, 46a50c.; country-finished upper, 25a35c.; hem-lock sole. 19a25c.; oak sole. 30a38c.
Tanner's Oil; Newfoundland cod, 40a45c. callon.

Iron: American refined, Old Domion bar, 11.75; English and American sheet, 356, 50c. Swedes, hammered, 4%a5c.; hoop, 5)c. Swedes, hammered, \$2,30 for 200 kep., 4a5)c. Salis: Old Dominion, \$2.30 for 200 kep., for standard size. for standard size. for standard size.
Plough-Castings: Wholesale, Sc.; retail,
4c, per pound.
Rope: Manilla, best, 15c.; jute, 7;48c.

Rope: Manilla, best, 15c.; Jute, 7580c.

Ale: Scotch (best brands), pints, \$1.90s.

\$2 per dozen, gold.

Hrandles: Domestic, \$1.10a\$1.50; fruit,
75c.a\$1; apple, new, \$1.50a\$1.75; Virginia
peach, \$1.75a\$2.25,

Rye Whiskeys: Medium, \$1.50a\$2; pure
old, \$3a\$4; Virginia mountain, new, \$1.75a
\$2; old, \$2a\$3 and upwards.

Gin: Domestic, \$1.10a\$1.50; imported, 6in: Domestic, \$1.10a\$1.50; im \$9.50a\$9.75 per case. New England Rum: \$1,50a\$1.65. Rectified Whiskeys: \$1a\$1.50.

Rectified Whiskeys: \$1a\$1.50.

LUMBER: STAVES, &C.

LUMBER: White oak, cat to order, \$16a.

\$20 per 1.000; on market, \$9a.372,50; per
1.000; Western Virginia books, \$15a.325
per 1.000; West Virginia walle pine, \$15a.

\$35 per 1.000; yellow pine-rough boards,
\$8; dry clear, \$13a.\$15; joist, \$5a.\$15, according to size and lengths. Shingles—Pine,
\$1.75a.\$2.00; cypress, 6-ineh, \$4a.\$5 per
1.000; saps, \$4a.\$5. Laths—Split, \$1; sawed,
\$1.75a.\$2 per 1.000.

Staves: Whiskey-barrel timber, green,
\$15a.\$20 per 1.000; seasoned, \$20a.\$25 per
1.000, Machine staves, \$4.50a.\$7; turned
heading, 7c, per set, Flour-barrel poles, \$4
a.66. Hogshead-hoops, 70c, bundle, Market
exceedingly dull, with very few buyers, at
prices quoted.

FOWDER SHOT, \$6.

Fuse: Toy's mining, \$5a.55c, per 100 feet,

Fuse: Toy's mining, S5a55c, per 100 feet, Powder: 84.25 per keg; blasting, \$2.40; nining, \$2.40. Shot: Northern, \$1.50 per bag of 25 ounds. Grindstones: 13a2c, per pound.

Clover: \$6.75a\$7.25. Timothy: \$2.25a\$2.50. Orchard-Grass: \$1.75a\$2. Herd Grass: 75c.

PEANUT MARKETS.

NEW YORK PEANUT MARKET. MARCH 16.—Peanuts meet with a fair sale at firm prices. Quoted at 61;as6;qc. for best hand-picked, and 42;a45;qc. for farmers' grades.—Journal of Commerce. PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

[Reported for the Dispatch.]
MARCH 17.—Market quiet and unchanged,
with sales at 4 a4/2c, for prime to extra
prime. There is considerable stock on
torage here—much of it in the hands of NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET. [Reported for the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, March 18.—Prime, 4a4'4c.1 fancy, 5c.; factory hand-picked, 5\(\)466. Market quiet but firm. Receipts 400 bags. MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 1s.—Cotton firm; sales, 705 bales; uplands 9 3 1se.; Orieans, 194c.; net consolidated receipts, 7,108 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 6,673 tales; to the Continent, 1 313 bales. Southern flour quiet, Wheat—Spot a shade lower; ungraded red, Secast, 63; No. 2 red, March, 94,834%, Corn—Spot 5,345, lower; normaded, 425,345%, Corn—Spot 5,345, lower; normade, 425,345%, No. 2, 463,45%, Corts 1346, lower; No. 2, 373,775%, Hops nominal, Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and easy at 87,85%, Sugar unchanged and dull. Molasses more active: 1856 for 50-test. Rice firm. Cotton-seed oil, 22,246, for crude. Resin slendy at \$1,63,81,19. Turpentine quiet at 4bc. Hides slendy, Woolfrin, Pork more or less nominal; mess, oid, 95,310%, Middles dull; long clear, 54%, Lard 2856, higher; western steam, spot, 36,25850,30c, freights firm. NEW YORK.

southern amoer, 07a92c., No. 1 Maryland, 2514c. bid; No. 2 western winter rad, spot, 92c. bid; No. 2 western winter rad, spot, 92c. bid; March, 2514c. sales; May, 98/6a 04. Corn—Southern lower; western steady and active; southern white, 15a45/gc; do yellow, 44a45/gc; western mixed, spot, 45/9a45/gc; April, 45/9a 45/9c; May, 45/9 bid; steamer, 43/9 bid. Cats steady and quiet; southern, 38a42c.; western white, 38a41c.; western mixed, 86m37c.; Pennsylvania, 38a42c. Rye firm at 70a70c. Hay easier and quiet; prime to choice western, 38.5.56a815.30. Provisions nominally steady and dull, Sugar—Copperedued dull at 16/10/2c. Whiskey quiet at \$1.19a\$1.20. Other articles unchanged. Freights to Liverpool per steamer quiet,

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. March 18—Flour steady.

Wheat—March, 79a79 [e.; April, 79a79]e.; May. 855.881 e. corn—Cash. 359a77c.; April, 79a878]e.; May. 859.881 e. corn—Cash. 359a77c.; April, 359a57c.; May. 889a89e. Oate-Cash. 19e.; April, 28e.; May. 81a319]e. Cork—Cash. 50.85a89.79; April, 59.708.

50.72 [c. May. 89.629a89.85. Lard—Cash. March and April, 35.97]; May. 89.0236.

Event meats—Try salted shoulders 3.908.

44. short clear. 85.50a55.55, Whiskey, \$1.14.

EVELOR OF THE CHICAGO MARKET. CHICAGO.

24: Short clear, 25.50m, 5.5.5. Whiskey, \$1.14. REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MAIRET, CHICAGO, March 18.—The wheat market to day was greatly depressed. The opening was the off, due by common report to a decrease in wheat on the passage and to the decidedly spring-like weather. Before moon prices had dropped from \$4 to \$35a., with New York "longs" free sellers. Fries in May wheat slowly recovered to \$484.0., but soon receded to \$354.0., and at noon the closing was substantially at the opening prices. The corn traders worked in a very spiritiess way, and there was filtie change on prices, the bulk of the sales being between in prices, the burk of the sales being between 38 and 38 c. Fork was unsettled, not showed greater strength than anything ese on the floor, and in favorite futures the general tendency was upward. There was any access from on advance from the lowest point of sub-stantially 20c per barrel, which was fairly well sustained.

Similally 26c per barrel, which was fairly well sustained.

St. LOUIS.

Bt. LOUIS. March 18.—Flour steady; family. \$2.25a3.35; choice, \$3.80a3.39; parchia \$5.10a55 40. Wheat depressed throughout the whole session, and closed throughout the whole session, and closed tasks. hower than yesterday; No. 2 red., cash. 25a625c. May. \$9.25a925c. Corn weak, closing 5c. under yesterday; No. 2 mixec. cash. 34ac. May. \$9.35a356c. Outsender: No. 2 mixed. cash. 29ac. bid: May. 32ha355c. Considers very dull and about unchanged.

CINCINNATI. March 17.—Flour unchanged. Whent heavy and lower: No. 2 mixed. \$13a5c. Considers year and lower: No. 2 mixed. \$13a5c. Sincerely. \$13a5c. Si

firm; common and light, \$3,40a;4,20, LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Grain active, Wheat—No. 2 red, 94c. Corn—New mixed, 25c.; white 59c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 25c. Provisions steady and unchanged. WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—Turpendine dull at 45c. Bosin firm; strained, 50c.; good strained, esc. Tar drin at \$1,20, trude tarpentine irim; hard, \$1,25; yellow-dip and virgin, \$2,50.

NEW YORK COTTON MICTORIES.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK March 18.—Cotton—Net receipts 36 bales; gross receipts 1.841 bales; Futures closed firm; sales 120,200 bales; March 19.17af9.18; April 19.2399.23f; May 50.37; June 59.4389.47; July 19.548

59.50; August 19.52a59.53; September, 59.50a59.46; October 59.30a59.31; November 59.43a59.31; December, 59.43a59.32; January, 59.56a98.38.

NEW YORK SUMAC MARKET.
MARCH 16.-Sumac quoted at 550a56
for Virginia, and \$51a555 for Sicily,-Jounal of Commerce.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 18, 1886, PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 17, 1866.

ARRIVEO.

Stemmship Wyanoke, Hulphers, New York, merchandise and passengers, George W. Allen & Co., agents. Steamship wyanose, nulphers, New York, merchandise and passengers, George W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer Pioneer, Piatt, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent.

Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise, and passengers, L. B. Tatum, agent.

Steamship Brenkwater, Jenny, Weat Point, and sailed for New York.

Steamship Brenkwater, Jenny, Weat Point, and sailed for New York.

Steamser Charles F. Mayer, Anthony, Baitimore, and sailed for hobben. N. J. Schooner Reien Hasbrauck. Sprague, New York, and sailed for Bridgeport, Conq. Schooner N. E. New bury, Hail, Baltimore.

Sailen,

Bark Empa Marr (Br.), Brewster, London, Schooner Ellen Tobin, Hawking, Brooklyn. PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, MARCH 18

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY PRINTING-HOUSE.